

## TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 31, 1884.

Hon. C. F. Fraser is still very ill. The Ontario railways were all blocked by snow last week.

Dr. Ross has not secured a purely conservative cabinet in Quebec.

A fatal disease is reported to have broken out amongst cattle in Texas.

The rumor that an attempt to poison the czar has been discovered is denied.

John Livingstone, Montreal, sues the Toronto Mail for libel; damages \$10,000.

James H. Enslie, customs broker here, committed suicide in St. Paul, owing to business troubles.

A large number of salemen of this city who had gone to Port Arthur were furnished work on the railway.

Another terrific wind storm in Great Britain devastated many towns and caused great damage to shipping.

Sir John says that the extension of time for payment for lands of North-West settlers will be tried on the merits of each individual case.

An explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred on the C.P.R. east of Port Arthur, killing five men, amongst them Sydney and Jack Fay, well known Winnipeggers.

Barber, the conductor of the freight train at the Humber disaster, has been found not guilty. The Grand Trunk wants to compromise with the victims.

Frank Apjohn, deputy returning officer at Rat Portage in the recent Algoma election, was sued at Toronto assizes for refusing to take the votes of electors. Verdict against him for \$1,000.

Amongst the petitions in the house are one for a charter of the Alberta railway and coal company and one of the North-West coal and navigation company for a railway between Medicine Hat and Belly river.

A farmers' convention was held at Grand Forks, Da., to discuss farmers' grievances. Representatives from Manitoba were enthusiastically received. Resolutions favoring a Hudson's bay railway were adopted.

Rumored that the Grand Trunk has offered to take over the C.P.R. and complete the road without further aid, and is willing to relinquish some of the monopoly privileges. Also to carry on the work without any alteration of the original terms. If the rumor is true it has not been accepted, as Sir John has introduced a resolution embodying the terms of the new agreement, which are believed to be as follows: Payments due the government under the three per cent. guarantee arrangement to be postponed on the syndicate furnishing ample security; the government to advance the company \$22,500,000 as the work of construction progresses, taking as security a first lien on the road and all its belongings, including the land; the company to pay five per cent. interest for the use of the money. Of the \$22,500,000 one-third is to be advanced immediately to enable the company to clear off its full indebtedness. In case of default on the part of the company the road to pass into the hands of the government. It is almost settled that the new arrangement will be sanctioned by parliament. The Globe strongly condemns it.

BATTLEFORD, Feb. 1, 1884.

Business very quiet.

Weather clear and pleasant.

Mail left for Edmonton on Wednesday evening.

A bachelor's ball is to be given to-night in Macdonald's hall.

Heaviest wind storm last night that has been experienced for years.

Hospital serg't Mackay arrived from Maple Creek with mail, and will remain at this point.

Ballentine's stage arrived from Swift Current, Tuesday, with a full load of express, fourteen days were occupied making trip on account of bad roads.

F. S. Simpson, of the H.B.C., Ft. Pitt, had a narrow escape from losing his sight through powder explosion. He was brought here, having been blind for some days, but has now almost completely recovered.

PRINCE ALBERT, Feb. 1, 1884.

Incorporation here shortly.

Fire company's ball and banquet last Wednesday night; one hundred dollars realized.

Temperance meeting last night. Object, organization in connection with the Dominion Alliance.

Pearce is busy in the vicinity visiting claims. A large number have been presented and the claimants are satisfied with the terms of the government. Patents are to be issued forthwith. Pearce returns to Winnipeg when through here.

QU'APPELLE, Feb. 1, 1884.

Mange has broken out amongst the horses on the ranches near the Rockies.

Police will hereafter take charge of the mails between Medicine Hat and Calgary, owing to the fact that there have been some robberies.

Major Bell, of the Bell farm, has gone to Ontario. He is going to bring out 50 families, 100 horses and a large quantity of machinery for use on the farm.

A large petition has been presented to the government to allow chemists to get liquor in for manufacturing purposes without the regular 50 cents per gallon tax, and to be allowed to keep wines and spirits on hand for medicinal purposes.

Recent arrivals from Montana at Medicine Hat state that the greatest excitement prevails amongst the miners in that territory as well as in Nevada and Colorado over the reports of prospectors from the Rocky and Selkirk ranges on the line of the C.P.R. It is expected that thousands of miners will start for this country in April.

HUMBOLDT, Feb. 1, 1884.

Weather mild.

Two black foxes have been seen near here during the last week.

L. Pearce, inspector of land agencies, is now busy in the Prince Albert section.

Mail from Prince Albert just in; two passengers, Messrs. Brown, a merchant of Prince Albert, and Stewart one of the mail contractors.

Jas. Christie, of the Stewart ranch, near Ft. MacLeod passed here to-day on his way home after having disposed of his band of horses at Prince Albert. He is accompanied by Sanderson and Taylor; the latter is on his way to try his fortune at Calgary.

## LOCAL.

STORMY, yesterday.

BUSINESS still slow.

CHINOOK on Thursday night.

"CHAWED FINGER" is the name of the latest beverage.

Jos. McKay returned from Prince Albert on Saturday last.

R. & J. CROCKRIT left for Calgary on Friday of last week.

M. McCauley is having a well dug on his property in town.

F. M. JUNEAU left on a trading expedition on Wednesday last.

The comet, which was a stump tailed one anyway, has disappeared.

REV. J. A. McLACHLIN arrived from Victoria on Wednesday evening.

The typhoid fever at St. Albert has ceased. There were only three cases.

The Church of England concert on Wednesday evening netted \$35 to the organ fund.

WATER has been struck at a depth of 20 feet in rear of the St. Albert mission buildings.

H. S. YOUNG, of the H.B.C. arrived from Lac la Biche on Thursday. All quiet at the lake.

The lumber for the building being erected by major Butler at Beaver lake costs \$20 per M. for hauling.

The annual entertainment for the benefit of the public school will be held on Wednesday, February 20th.

ANOTHER funeral from R. Vance's yard on Thursday. The corpse of a horse belonging to Smith & Fielders.

The crown timber office has been removed to the building formerly occupied by Wm. Mavor, opposite the fort.

BROUSSEAU and Cunningham's machine is finishing up the threshing for the year. It is now at work west of town.

EIGHT single and one double team loads of fish arrived on Thursday from Pigeon lake for the R.C. Mission at St. Albert.

TOMMY LE POTACK's band of Indians had a friendly interview with the agent on Thursday. Subject of discussion, "grub."

MAIL left at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, taking 106 way, 320 through, and 59 Pitt and Victoria letters. Total, 485.

PRUDEN's grist mill at Lac la Biche is said to have cost \$12,000 to date and will need several thousands more before it will run.

JNO. ASHEN left Friday for Pigeon lake. He has contracted to deliver three thousand white fish for the Indian department at Bear hill.

No Church of England service either morning or evening to-morrow, owing to the illness of Rev. Canon Newton who is suffering from nervous prostration.

HARDISTY & FRASER's shingle mill started to work on Wednesday and succeeded in breaking the feed pipe to boiler thereby causing a detention of half a day.

THE H.B.C. mill is expected to begin grinding early next week. After a fair start has been made no grinding for toll will be done. Flour will be traded for grain.

THE H.B.C. lumbering gang had 2,000 logs on the river bank a week ago. The longest hauling, about two miles, is finished. The teams use baled hay, which is hauled from Edmonton.

JNO. NELSON, C. M. Mission teacher has 3,000 feet of flooring on the south side, which is to be used in the erection of a church on the new Stony reserve at Wolf creek. Mr. Nelson also intends erecting a school house and dwelling.

J. J. McARTHUR, D.L.S., returned to Edmonton on Saturday last, after having proceeded as far as Duck lake, west of Pigeon lake. The train of dogs employed gave out which caused his return. He made a second start on Wednesday.

JAS. ALWYN of the government farm, Peace hills, was in town on Tuesday. Threshing is not yet finished. The machines in use are the "poverty stick" and the self-acting "cayoose" manned by uncivilized aborigines armed with clubs.

A RETURN ball given by the civilians of Saskatchewan city to the police of Ft. Saskatchewan came off in the Palace hotel on Wednesday night last. The attendance was large, the music good, the supper excellent, the dancing most enjoyable and a thoroughly good time was spent by those who took part.

WHAT to do with stray horses is a question frequently puzzling honestly disposed persons in different parts of the territories. There is a very stringent ordinance against the picking up of such animals, and when a horse comes into a person's band he naturally wants to get rid of him with as little inconvenience to himself or loss to the real owner as possible. The safest way is to turn him over as soon as convenient to the police.

They have authority to advertise him for three months and if no owner appears before the end of that time, to sell him by public auction of which one month's notice must be given. The proceeds of the sale go to the general revenue fund of the territories, less the expenses of the sale and the keep of the horse at the rate of 20c per day. All horses so sold must be branded thus  $\infty$  on the left hip, the former brand being defaced.

MESSRS. EDMUNDSON and Boag, who keep bachelor's hall together on a claim near Old Man's knoll, south side, are possessed of a cat which by day makes itself useful, after the ordinary manner of cats, and at night claims and is accorded a share of their bed. On Tuesday of last week, about midnight, Mr. Edmundson was awakened by the weight of the cat which had taken up a position on his chest. Reaching out his hand he found that it was stiff and cold. He threw it hastily on the floor but for fear of being laughed at said nothing to his companion. Next morning the cat was purring through the house as usual. On the following night he was startled by Mr. Boag crying out that the cat was dead. To make certain of the matter this time Edmundson lit the lamp and there sure enough it was lying stiff, cold and, to all appearances, dead. But in the morning it was around again as lively as ever. The old idea about cats having nine lives may not be so far astray after all.

H. F. GRAHAM, son of the chief commissioner of the H.B.C., arrived from Calgary on Friday evening, having left on Monday morning, accompanied by L. Larocque. He passed Baker & Parent with 650 gallons of coal oil for the H.B.C., near Blind river and Ad. McPherson's train a short distance south of the Red Deer. There has been very little snow at Calgary all winter, chinooks blowing all the time, and sleighing is bad as far as Scarlet's halfway house. The terms upon which the syndicate lots were sold were \$300 for common lots, with fifty per cent. advance for corners, \$50 down, \$50 in three months, the balance in two equal annual instalments. Fifty per cent. rebate if built upon and occupied before April 1st. The lots sold are near the new station, now being built, about a mile west of the Elbow river. The first day's sale of lots was to residents only and a large number were bought by parties who commenced building at once. Last week further building operations were stopped by order of the police. The sale of lots is now going on in eastern cities. A portion of the syndicate section is in dispute by some old residents; H. Bleeker has been employed to manage their case. Very little doing in silver mining just now.

MR. CRUICKSHANK returned from Calgary on Wednesday. Poor sleighing from Calgary to Serviceberry creek, good from that point to Peace Hills, and heavy roads from Peace hills to Edmonton. The C.P.R. are selling lots rapidly, price \$300, with rebate of \$150 if a building is erected by April 1st. The town is being rapidly moved to the C.P.R. town site. Houses are placed on skids and rollers and hauled bodily. No Edmonton freight at Calgary. Mr. Cruickshank passed Messrs. Barker & Parent at Serviceberry on their way in with two loads of freight, mostly coal oil, for the H.B.C. They had to hitch eight horses to one sleigh to get over the bare ground. He also passed Ad. McPherson's train coming in with a general assortment of freight, mostly for McDougall & Co. Train arrives Wednesday evening and leaves next morning. Coal is \$16 a ton.

An inquest was held on Friday by Capt. Gagnon at St. Albert, on the body of the Indian who was accidentally shot by his companion shortly before Christmas last, on complaint made by the father of the deceased. The corpse was taken up and examined before a jury of nine, who also took evidence as to the facts connected with the shooting, and returned a verdict of accidental death. On the proceedings and their result being explained to the father he expressed himself as satisfied with the verdict, but asked that the one who shot his son should be compelled to assist him in putting in his crop in the spring — by way of blood money. The principal cause for suspicion against the shooter was that the two men had been quarrelling a short time before. The evidence showed that at the time of the shooting the men were not more than 22 yards apart, the tree upon which the bullet glanced being closer to the man shooting than the one shot. The bullet glanced off at an angle of twenty degrees, only penetrating to and not entering the heart of the man killed, showing that a small charge of powder must have been used.

It is strange how a few swear words adroitly thrown in seem to tickle the ears and fancy of men whom we are bound to suppose are usually unfamiliar with such, when they strike the wild and woolly west. Amongst the other nonsense foisted by the Globe's buckboarder on the long-suffering readers of that journal during his trip in the North-West was a statement that the Bow river region was technically termed by the residents "God's country" on account of the many and peculiar advantages possessed by it, to distinguish it from all others. And now Mr. John T. Moore, manager of the Saskatchewan land and homestead company, which by the way is a semi or perhaps rather a hemi-demi-semi religious organization, lecturing in the Y.M.C.A. Shaftesbury hall, Toronto, perpetuates the same piece of gratuitous profanity. Perhaps even such old Nor'-westers as Messrs. Williams and Moore would not be above receiving a little light on this point, which in their minds is a little obscure. Be it known to them that the designation which they are so fond of applying to Bow river is an expression commonly used by residents of the west, whom long habit compels to introduce at least one profane word or phrase into every sentence, to denote their admiration for any particular part of any country on earth, and is as often used in regard to Montana, California, Oregon or British Columbia, as Bow river. It is also commonly used by temporary exiles from south of the 49th parallel to denote in general and endearing terms the tract presided over by the proud bird of freedom and the stars and stripes, not necessarily because it is actually better than any other, but simply because it is the United States. And if in the old days the residents of the Bow and Belly river countries designated that region God's country it was more because it was almost part and parcel of the United States whose citizens they were than, because of any of the inherent beauties or advantages possessed by it, although these were and are many and great.

The Calgary Herald has been shown some specimens of placer gold discovered by a prospector recently returned from the Columbia and Kootenai districts and says that the fortunate few who have claims staked out are away up in the anticipation of untold wealth. If this is intended as a notice of a new find it very much resembles the story of the English traveller who discovered a new vehicle in use in the streets of Alexandria and wrote home on an elaborate description of a wheel barrow. It is over twenty years since the Kootenai and Columbia placer diggings were first worked.



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EDMONTON BULLETIN, FEB. 2, 1884.

#### MORE DISALLOWANCE.

British Columbia has been treated to a dose of the disallowance policy of the Canadian government. An act relating to mining laws and three railway acts are the slaughtered innocents. In regard to the disallowance of the Columbia and Kootenay railway and transportation company act the committee of the provincial executive council rises to remark that "It must be conceded that if the measures pass, by the constitutional government of the province, and within their undoubted legislative powers, are to be disallowed by the Dominion government on the authority of an irresponsible meeting, it will be useless to insist on the responsibility of the polls and the provincial legislature may as well adjourn sine die." As the provincial legislature has no idea of adjourning sine die, it will be interesting to see what it proposes to do about it.

In advising the disallowance of the charters of the Fraser river and New Westminster southern railway companies, the minister of justice says: "It is unnecessary to consider whether these acts are or are not within the legislative authority of the province of British Columbia, for it is clear from them that the objects which the corporations have in view are contrary to the legislation of parliament and to the settled policy of the country." That it does not matter what rights are possessed by the province of British Columbia or any other province these rights may be overridden by the power of the general government. The minister of justice (?) does not consider it to argue as to the justice of this matter, he merely says that might makes right and considers the question disposed of. But this minister of injustice should remember that when the position is once taken that might is right the question at once arises as to which party really has the might.

The minister further says: "There can be no doubt that in case these railways are constructed they will divert trade from Canada to the United States, and from the Canadian system of railways to the United States system of railways." This is given as the reason for the disallowance of the two charters, and it is a principle which if carried out would have its good side. But the same government which prevents a railroad from diverting traffic to the United States in the North-West and British Columbia, has during the past season granted a bonus of \$156,800 to a line of road running through the eastern townships of Quebec, connecting the boundary line, and in fact being part and parcel of a railroad running into and through the state of Maine to a U.S. port, built for the express purpose of competing with the Intercolonial railway, the property of and run at the expense of the people of Canada; and it is a principle which if carried out would only allow to be built but bonusing a road built for the express purpose of turning traffic away from a Canadian road and the Canadian ports of Halifax and St. John. If the doctrine that no Canadian railways should connect with the States were held in good faith, it might claim more disallowance, although contrary to justice and reason, but when it is only held to hamper and injure the western part of the country for the benefit of the eastern part, while a directly contrary policy is held to the injury of the portion farther east, it can claim no indulgence on any ground and must be considered a piece of presumption and tyranny, to which no body of men with the spirit of freemen would submit.

The disallowance of these charters comes at an opportune time, and will doubtless have the effect of rousing British Columbia on the side of Manitoba and the North-West, in the present agitation against monopoly. When the C.P.R. charter was first granted it was understood that the North-West was to

be sacrificed to monopoly even Manitoba did not object. But soon Manitoba found herself in the same box, still British Columbia did not object. But now, a few weeks later, and can, no doubt, be dependent upon to kick monopoly. It is not an argument upon the face that to secure a temporary benefit for eastern Canada, which possesses the voting power, she is prepared to sacrifice Western Canada at all points. Once this comes to be thoroughly understood the time has arrived for the people of this vast, this new, this greater Canada, W. to extending from Hudson Bay to the Pacific and from the 49th parallel to the north pole to make common cause, and if such impositions are then placed upon them as have been and are now being the fault will be their own.

#### THE LAST STRAW (?)

It seems that after all that has been done for the much vaunted syndicate, either through business incapacity or lack of capital further government assistance to the amount of \$14,000,000 is required to assure the completion of the work. Is it worth while to revert to the time when this monopoly was first spoken of as a grand Christmas gift to the people of Canada, to be built without costing them one cent, or to the arguments of expediency afterwards advanced to justify the granting of the tremendous bonuses of cash, land and special privileges—that for the work to be prosecuted quickly and successfully it was necessary that heavy bonuses should be granted and that having been given the success of the scheme and the prosperity of the country was assured? Is it reason to call attention to the fact that since the closing of the first notorious bargain, which laid the government and the country bound neck and heels at the mercy of the syndicate, the connection between the syndicate and the government has been one of demand on the part of the former and of concession on the part of the latter, until, bad as the bargain was in the first instance, it has become doubly so in the end. The route was allowed to be changed from the Jasper to the Kicking Horse pass, the land grant was allowed to be taken in southern Manitoba and at Prince Albert far from the line of railway and where flourishing settlements had existed before the syndicate was formed, competing lines were not allowed to be built in Manitoba, government countenance was given to the absorption of other roads in the eastern provinces, the chief effort attempted was made to induce the government to guarantee interest on \$100,000,000 of stock, and was only hailed by the unanimous outcry against such a proceeding, when the matter was taken up by the syndicate guaranteeing the interest itself. This very remarkable course, however, did not have the desired effect, now the demand is to be made for a loan of \$14,000,000 wherewith to prosecute the work. If it were not apparent to the people of Canada before that they were building the road and donating it to the syndicate that fact ought to be apparent now, even to the blind and most prejudiced, as it should have been at first when a company with an alleged capital of \$6,000,000 undertook to build a \$100,000,000 road. It must then have been evident to any ordinary mind that such an amount of capital had not been actual, was too small for the amount to be expended and that really the work must be prosecuted on the credit and resources of the country, as it has been and as it is to be.

What the excuses to be offered for the granting of the loan mentioned will be may be judged from the tone of the eastern papers for some time past. "The country cannot afford to have the work stop and must therefore support the syndicate at all costs." While it is quite true that Canada should not if possible let the work stop, it is also true that it would be contrary to common sense to allow it to be carried on by a company which admits itself unable to complete it. The ordinary course in such a case is to take the contract off the contractor's hands, settle up with him or them on such terms as may be provided in the agreement and proceed with the work under other auspices. That this will not be done we may depend. The existence of the present administration depends on the success of the syndicate and the

latter can make no demand that the former will not be compelled to accede to. Every effort will be made to show that the prosperity of the country depends upon its continuing to bar upon its shoulders this old man of the sea whose grip every day is becoming tighter and more choking, and that to tear him off will result in national destruction. That the annulling of the syndicate contract, if such a thing were possible, would cause commotion and perhaps temporary injury in business circles is true, but it is also true that the powers and privileges now held by it and being continually increased must ultimately cause a national collapse.

Two things, however, the North-West has a right to expect even from the present government, in this connection. Two clauses in the C.P.R. charter press with special and unjust severity upon the people of this central Canada. One is the clause forbidding the chartering of railways to the boundary line and the other the exemption from municipal taxation possessed by the C.P.R. In these two particular are the people of the North-West assuredly sacrificed to the company instead of an equivalent sacrifice in the way of money or land bonus being made by the whole of Canada. If those parts of the country who are represented in parliament desire to do all many favors already heaped upon the C.P.R. by granting a fourteen million dollar loan, the people of the North-West will of course have to pay their share and may not object, but they have a right to expect that some return shall be asked from the company for this favor and that this return shall be the removal of the two pieces of gross injustice before mentioned which have been perpetrated upon them. If the administration neglects to do this simple act of partial justice we on the opportunity is afforded as it is at present it will have completed the bill of damages, already a heavy one, held by the North-West against it. But if, on the contrary, it takes the measures mentioned, it will have done something to earn the good will of the people and will have saved them from at some future time their selves removing these pieces of injustice by main force.

The committee of the Manitoba farmers convention appointed to wait on the local government, did so at once but were refused admittance by the attorney-general and in reply to the memorandum presented by them they were informed that the government would always be happy to render any assistance in their power towards constructing railways within the province, that the province could not undertake the construction of the H.B. railroad as its route did not lie within the province. That the chartering of railways to connect with roads south of the line would be an exercise of power beyond that conferred by the constitution and that the government had already proposed to empower municipalities to build elevators. This reply showing that the government was not in sympathy with the movement was as good as the people had any right to expect. Only a year ago when they had the opportunity of declaring in a constitutional manner at the polls for or against the railway monopoly and for or against provincial rights they chose to elect a body of men who it was well known could not be depended upon to forward their interests and who would turn upon them at that time they alone and perhaps not even they, can tell. The C.P.R. monopoly existed then as much as it does now except in so much as it has been strengthened by their action on that occasion, and but they have not possessed of ordinary reasoning powers they must have known that the monopoly could not be for the public welfare. These Manitoba people seem to be of a kind who cannot see through a ladder until they are run against it and the shock sharpens their eyesight. Considering this the local government may be excused for hoping and believing that before next election the shock will have ceased to be felt and the people will be as blind as ever.

Prince Albert Times, Jan. 4: The married single men of the Goshen curling club beat the Kristinists in a match on New Year's day, the latter lost. A.F.S. A.M. presided, Rev. Canon Flett with an address at the supper on St. John's eve. From December 9th to January 4th the thermometer varied from 15 to 52 degrees below zero, being below 50 on one day between 20 and 30 on eleven days, between 40 and 50 on four days and over 50 on two days.

#### NORRIS & CAREY,

Bag to inform their numerous customers and the public at large that they have just received a first-class assortment of

#### DRY GOODS, AND

#### READY-MADE CLOTHING

#### LADIES' WEAR A SPECIALTY.

Ready-made dresses of latest style and finish, hats of all kinds, flowers, feathers, kid gloves, etc., etc.

Also a large assortment of

#### GROCERIES,

#### STATIONERY, and

#### BOOTS AND SHOES

Which they are prepared to sell at low figures

#### FORTY CART LOADS

Of fancy groceries to arrive shortly.

The public will find it to their advantage to give us a call and inspect our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

#### NORRIS & CAREY,

St. Albert Road.

#### BROWN & CURRY,

#### GENERAL MERCHANTS,

Bag to inform the public that their long expected freight has arrived at last, and that they have now on hand the

#### LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK

That has ever been brought into the North-West.

#### WITHOUT EXCEPTION.

Although the rate of freight is high we pay no more than others, and as we have

#### NO MIDDLE MEN TO CONTEST WITH

As others have, and as our goods are all bought direct from the importers or manufacturers, and

#### SELECTED FROM THE BEST QUALITIES

We are able to offer

#### BETTER AND CHEAPER GOODS THAN ANY OTHER FIRM IN EDMONTON.

We respectfully ask everyone to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere.

BROWN & CURRY.

establishment which now offers superior accommodation to my old patrons and the travelling public. A first-class billiard room. Good stabling attached. DONALD ROSS, Proprietor.



# GENERAL NEWS.

The MacLeod Gazette objects to government appointees sitting in the North-West council.

Moose Jaw News, Dec. 28: An I.O.O.F. lodge is being organized. A blizzard on the 27th delayed some Saskatoon pilgrims. An excellent map of the city of Saskatoon has arrived. A Sioux war dance on Christmas day netted \$9.50. A man named Wallis employed by a store-keeper named McDougall, sent for two gallons of whiskey to be addressed in care of McDougall; the permit did not arrive with the whiskey, which was seized and McDougall arrested; although both Wallis and McDougall said that the latter knew nothing whatever of the transaction the magistrate fined him \$50 and costs; the News calls this a burlesque on justice.

The great Manitoba farmers' convention held on Dec. 19th and 20th, in Winnipeg, resulted in the passage of a series of resolutions which have already appeared in our telegrams. A committee consisting of Messrs. Jos. Martin, M.P., of Portage la Prairie, E. A. Bailey of the Mountaineer, Nelson, and Geo. Purvis of Brandon, were appointed to lay the resolutions before the Ottawa government. A committee was also appointed to wait on the local government with certain demands relative to the course to be taken by that government in some similar matters. Resolutions were passed condemning the Winnipeg Times for its statements in regard to the convention. A resolution was moved looking to the forming of a new confederation to include Manitoba, the North-West and British Columbia under the authority of Britain but after some discussion it was voted down as premature.

MacLeod Gazette, Dec. 27: O. S. Main has sold out his ranch and gone to Medicine Hat. J. R. Craig is erecting a stone stable 41x26 at the Leavings of Willow creek. Forty-six Bloods, forty Blackfeet and a number of Piegans have died of a throat disease prevalent among them. One of the ranch companies is likely to lose 20 per cent. of its cattle by running them to death in the effort of keeping them on the leased range. The N. W. coal and navigation company have let a contract for the getting out of 1,500,000 feet of logs to be delivered in a boom at Ft. MacLeod where the lumber will be manufactured; the saw mill in the Porcupines will be moved to MacLeod. The Gazette maintains that the Whoop Up coal beats the mountain anthracite. The sounds of revelry on Christmas eve were very emphatic. Reported that a messenger from Big Bear was attempting to stir up disaffection amongst the Blackfeet lately. Markets: Flour \$6 to \$8, sugar 15c to 18c, oats 3c per lb, potatoes 4c, butter 50c, hams 25c, bacon 23c, beef 12½c, 15c and 18c, eggs per doz. \$1.

Calgary Herald, Jan. 2: A man named Lafrance accidentally chopped the calf of his leg to the bone lately; he was removed to the hospital car at the end of the track. The C. P.R. baggage room was burgled for whiskey three times during December, once successfully. The Welsh delegates who visited Calgary last summer have reported favorably. The North-West land company have the sale of the syndicate town lots at Calgary. Inspector Steele gives fair warning that he will enforce the Sabbath observance ordinance passed at last session of the North-West council. A skating carnival was held on Saturday, 29th December. A concert was given on Christmas eve at 27th siding. Arthur Finland has purchased one quarter interest in the Wilson & Bingley carbonate mine for \$2,500; recent assays from this mine give \$1,700 gold and 200 oz. silver. On the 27th assistant superintendent Shields made a trip to the end of the track, accompanied by Mr. Donald McLeod and a party of other prominent men; the end of the track was still there. Half a million ties have been made between the end of the track and Silver city.

Calgary Herald, Dec. 26: Inspector Steele is in temporary command of the police. A union Sabbath school has been started. Post offices have been established between Calgary and MacLeod at Fish creek, Sheep creek, High river, and Leavings of Willow creek. A bridge is to be placed across the Elbow, Capt. Stewart guaranteeing the necessary balance of the funds. It is proposed to preserve an island in the Bow on the Denny estate as a park. The Herald thinks the mile belt should have been opened to the mountains, for if, as the government holds, west of the 4th meridian the land is not fit for settlement, there could be no harm in opening it for settlement as no one would take it. Thefts are becoming common. A weekly mail, passenger and express line has been started between Calgary and MacLeod. A dramatic club has been organized. J. White, M.P., and Sheriff Chapleau have promised to lay the complaints of the Calgary settlers before the Ottawa government; the latter gentleman is to reside at Calgary. A skating carnival was to have been held on the evening of the 29th. In three months 1,093 registered letters passed through Calgary post office. A weekly mail is advertised to run from Calgary to the summit.

Herald, Jan. 12: A. Macdonald & Co. are fitting up one of their large warehouses as a hall in which to hold concerts, balls and other public entertainments. The skin of a beaver killed recently at Ft. Pitt measured four feet in length and was sold for ten dollars. A. P. Forget has been appointed deputy sheriff for this district. The instruments for a brass band for the troop of mounted police stationed at Battleford have arrived; corporal Bagley formerly of Ft. Saskatchewan, is bandmaster. Rev. Mr. Clarke provided a Christmas entertainment for the children of the Indian industrial school. A train of twenty freight cars arrived on Christmas day from Medicine Hat. The barracks took fire three times lately without serious damage. Some of the iron township posts in the vicinity of Battleford have been stolen lately. J. Finlayson had 300,000 feet of logs cut and skidded and 60,000 feet cut on January 1st in the woods at Turtle lake. The catch of fish in Turtle lake has not been as great as usual. A fresh water lake near Battleford has been experimentally stocked with fish. A. Macdonald has entered into a contract to grind for two years all the grain raised on the Indian reserves in this vicinity. Wyde & Burke and Fremont & Dewan have bands of cattle which pick the greater part of their livings all winter, the former on the north side of the Saskatchewan and the other on the Eagle hills.

## BIRTH.

LOGAN.—At Victoria, on January 21st, the wife of A. Logan, of a son.

MITCHELL.—At Edmonton, on the 30th January, 1884, the wife of John A. Mitchell, Esq., dep't of Indian affairs, of a son.

## METEOROLOGICAL.

Weather report for week ending Friday evening, February 1st, 1884. Reported for the BULLETIN by Mr. Alexander Taylor, observer at Edmonton.

	Max.	Min.
Saturday,	12	—8
Sunday,	—5	—9
Monday,	—6	—18
Tuesday,	12	—26
Wednesday,	21	10
Thursday,	44	13
Friday,	0	—3

Barometer rising, 27.738.  
Wind blew 50 miles per hour from north-west on Thursday night at 11.30.

## EDMONTON BULLETIN.

The smallest newspaper in the world.

The model paper of Canada.

The cheapest weekly paper in Alberta or on the Saskatchewan.

Only Two Dollars a year, in advance.

Our motto is Nonpareil.

We have no cheap jewellery store or lottery scheme in connection with this paper. We have no prizes to offer except the prize of a good paper at a low price. Our efforts will be directed towards giving full value for cash received rather than to making everybody rich and happy at our expense.

Now is the time to subscribe.

Now is the time to advertise, and above all now is the time to pay for your subscriptions and advertisements.

On and after the first instant the reduced subscription price will take effect, and parties who have paid in advance will be credited for the unexpired portion of the time at the new rate.

Remember the price—only \$2 a year or 5c a copy. Advertising rates as before.

OLIVER & DUNLOP,  
Proprietors.

## JUST RECEIVED,

Via C.P.R. to Calgary, then C. R. D. & E. railroad to Edmonton a

## FRESH SUPPLY OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

3,000 lbs yellow sugar,  
25 kegs syrup,  
1,000 lbs hand picked beans,  
25 boxes soap,  
Butts of chewing tobacco,  
Sacks of rice,  
Chests of finest Congous and Japan teas.

## ALL TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH.

J. A. MACDONALD & CO.

## HURRAH FOR X'MAS.

Santa Claus has arrived at McDougall's with a sleigh load of

## TOYS

Enough for every Boy and Girl in town and country.

## DRY GOODS,

Fresh stock, just suitable for Christmas presents.

## TWEEDS,

Fancy Coatings and Scotch Tweeds, fine assortment.

## HARDWARE.

Thirty (30) sleigh loads all latest novelties in Tools, etc.

## GROCERIES,

Staple and Fancy. Specialties for Xmas.

## READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Full, newest patterns and latest styles in Overcoats, Pea Jackets, Suits, Winter Pants, etc.

## GRAND DISPLAY

Of Crockery, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Tinware, etc.

All next to given away for CASH.

Remember, NO CREDIT after January 1st, 1884.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

One and all who are indebted to us are requested to pay up at once and save costs.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL & CO.

McNICHOL & CHAMBERLAYNE,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, FORT SASKATCHEWAN,

Will keep constantly on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, especially selected for the trade there, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

Remember the place—Haly's old store, east of the fort.

## ANOTHER CONSIGNMENT

Of the Cochrane manufacturing company's celebrated

## BOBSLEIGHS

Just arriving, and for sale at former prices.

## SEEDERS AND STUBBLE PLOWS

Now at Calgary and expected to arrive shortly.

JOHN W. SHIELDS.

KING & CO.,

CALGARY AND RED DEER,

Have always on hand a first-class assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery and Tinware.

N.B.—All orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE COCHRANE RANCHE COMPANY  
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Breeders of Short Horn, Hereford and Polled Aberdeen cattle, and of Clydesdale and Thoroughbred horses.

Cattle branded "C" on left hip, and under bit out of left ear.

Horses branded "C" on left shoulder.

F. WHITE,

Manager.

Address Calgary, N.W.T.

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A full assortment in

DRY GOODS,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

GROCERIES, ETC., ETC.

Complete line of

X'MAS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.

Prices as low as the lowest. Give us a call and see for yourselves.

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